

Of great present interest is the last paper, by McFarland, on the Present State of our Knowledge of Immunity, in which he endeavors to reconcile, imperfectly, as it seems to us, the theories of Metchnikoff and Ehrlich. Nor do we find the clearness and conciseness which has marked other contributions. Further, the diagram on page 298, borrowed from Grünbaum, needs further explanation than that vouchsafed by the writer for complete comprehension by those not familiar with the original. However, as a statement of our present notions regarding what has been the *crux* of both laboratory and clinical workers in this field, we may regard this as satisfactory. As each volume comes before us we are more and more impressed by the energy of the editor and his assistants in gathering really good work by distinguished men. In marked contrast to the deluge of communications which we are obliged to read and in reading know that their value can be but ephemeral, these contributions to medicine and surgery are distinctly grateful.

R. W. W.

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INFECTIOUS DISEASES: THEIR ETIOLOGY, DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT. By G. H. ROGER. Translated by M. S. GABRIEL, M.D. Illustrated with 43 engravings. Philadelphia and New York: Lea Brothers & Co., 1903.

AMIDST the great mass of stereotyped text-books it is truly refreshing to find a treatise upon the infectious diseases designed so as "to harmonize any seeming antagonism between experimental research and clinical observations, and to reduce the theories of infection and immunity to the basis of practical utility." The idea is enticing, and one is led to expect so much that an actual perusal of the book is somewhat disappointing. The classification of infections is itself rather artificial, and it is difficult to see upon what grounds yellow fever should be classed as a specific bacterial infection localized in the liver.

In the portion devoted to "nodular infections," the discussion on tuberculosis is in the main good, but the rest of the chapter, which deals with pseudotuberculosis, oidiomycosis, and actinomycosis, leaves certain points unexplained. Under the bacterioscopic examination of the blood one is surprised to find the statement that in typhoid fever the typhoid bacillus "is only very exceptionally encountered in the blood of the general circulation." Again, the conclusions which the author draws upon the etiology of dysentery are not at all in accord with the results of the latest researches upon this subject made in Japan, Germany, the Philippine Islands, and in this country.

A large portion of the book is devoted to a discussion of the "influence of infections upon the organism." Many of these chapters are excellent, and the general conception and treatment of this portion of the book is noteworthy. The sections upon the hæmopoietic organs, nervous system, and development of arteriosclerosis contain much that is new and valuable. The subject of fever in general is ably dealt with, and the author's original researches upon appendicitis, variola, and bone-marrow lend special interest to these subjects.

Of the 850 pages almost 300 are devoted to the treatment of infectious diseases. Naturally much space is given to serum-therapy. The book is valuable and worthy of careful study.

W. T. L.

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CLINICAL TALKS ON MINOR SURGERY. By JAMES G. MUMFORD, M.D., Assistant Visiting Surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and Instructor in Surgery, Harvard University Medical School. Boston: The Old Corner Bookstore.

THIS little volume of *Clinical Talks on Minor Surgery* is most readable and is full of valuable information. It tersely presents the up-to-date treatment of minor surgical conditions. It is composed of ten lectures, each of which presents a number of important lessons for the student, and even the experienced surgeon can read them with profit. In the recent unparalleled advancement of surgery too little attention has been paid by teachers and writers to the lesser surgical ailments, and yet these conditions are those which fall to the general practitioner for treatment. Every student and every general practitioner will find in these few pages the recent advances in minor surgery delightfully presented. We can heartily endorse what the author has to say about the treatment of sprains, fractures, and dislocations.

J. H. G.

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HANDATLAS DER ANATOMIE DES MENSCHEN. Mit Unterstützung von WILHELM HIS, Professor der Anatomie an der Universität, Leipzig. Bearbeitet von Werner Spalteholz, ao. Professor an der Universität Leipzig und Custos der Anatomischen Sammlungen. Dritter, Band 2. Abtheilung. Leipzig: Verlag von S. Hirzel, 1903.

THIS portion of Spalteholz's *Hand Atlas of Human Anatomy* deals with the nervous system and organs of special sense. We had not the pleasure of reviewing the former portions of this work,